Numb. LXXIV.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Thurſday, April 9. to Thurſday, April 16. 1730.

Ex variis ingeniis excellentiſſima quæque libavimus: ex iis enim qui nomine & memoriâ digni ſunt, nec nihil optime nec omnia præclariſſime quiſquam dicere nobis videbatur.

Cicero, de Inventione. l. 2.

SIR,

SINCE the Hurry of Buſineſs will not allow you Leiſure to make ſuch Collections as I recommended in my Laſt; which you ſuppoſe would be entertaining and inſtructive to your Readers; I have, purſuant to your Requeſt, ſent you the following Thoughts, and ſhall aſſiſt you further, as Occaſion requires. I do not arrogate to my ſelf the Credit of Inventing *all* thoſe *Speculations*, which by me may be exhibited to the Publick: I frankly acknowledge, that whereſoever in my Reading, I meet with any Thing which may conduce to the Bettering the Lives, or improving the Converſations of my Country-men, I ſhall make no Scruple to tranſlate or tranſcribe it, and retail it after this Manner; as long as I find that my Pains therein, are not ingrateful to thoſe Perſons for whom ſuch Collections are made.

Thus am I humbly contented to be ſometimes an *Amanuenſis*, rather than an *Author*; for my Trouble I hope for this Return, that my Endeavours to divert and inſtruct in this Manner, will meet with a fair unprejudiced Reception; and to procure this Favour, I aſſure the Readers, that notwithſtanding thoſe Papers which I convey to them, will be frequently compoſed of Extracts; they ſhall be taken from ſuch Writings as are truly valuable.

This Paper is intended to diſpoſe the Subſcribers for the *Pennſylvania Gazette*, to receive with Candour ſuch Pieces as may be communicated to them therein; with no other View, than to afford them the moſt refined Pleaſure, and to enlarge their Underſtandings.

It requires no ſmall Degree of Reſolution to be an *Author*, in a Country where Gentlemen, with little Judgment, are ſo facetious and ſatyrical as in this: Such a one raiſes an Alarm among his Fellow-Subjects, and by pretending to diſtinguiſh himſelf from the Herd, he becomes a Mark of publick Cenſure, and ſometimes a ſtanding Object of Raillery and Ridicule: Writing is indeed a Provocation to the Envious, and an Affront to the Ignorant, who are very unwilling that a Man ſhould erect himſelf into an Author; and ſeldom permit him to do it with Impunity. Even thoſe who write on the moſt indifferent Subjects, and are converſant only in Works of Taſte, are looked upon as Men that make a Kind of Inſult upon Society; and ought to be humbled as Diſturbers of the publick Tranquility: Nay, not only the Dull, and the Malicious, which make a formidable Party among us; but even ſuch as have Wit, and thoſe who do not want Good-nature on other Accounts, riſe up in Arms againſt every new Intruder into the World of Letters. This natural Antipathy to a Man who breaks his Ranks, and endeavours to ſignalize his Parts in the World, has very probably hindered many Perſons from making their Appearance in Print, who might have enriched their Country with better Productions than any we have hitherto been favoured with.

The Truth of it is, the active Part of Mankind, as they do moſt for the Good of their Contemporaries, very deſervedly gain the greateſt Share in their Applauſes; whilſt Men of ſpeculative Endowments, who employ their Talents in Writing, as they may equally benefit or amuſe ſucceeding Ages, have generally the greateſt Share in the Admiration of Poſterity. Both good and bad Writers may receive great Satisfaction from the Proſpects of Futurity, as in After-Ages the former will be remembred, and the latter forgotten.

Notwithſtanding this general Malevolence towards thoſe who communicate their Thoughts in Print; they certainly ought to be looked upon with a friendly Regard, provided there is no Tendency in their Writings, to Vice and Prophaneneſs: If the Thoughts of ſuch Authors having nothing in them, they at leaſt do no Harm; and ſhew an honeſt Induſtry, and a good Intention in the Compoſer. If they teach their Readers any Thing not known to them before; they ought to look upon themſelves as obliged to the Publiſher, and conſider him as their particular Benefactor, if he conveys to them one of the greateſt Gifts that is in the Power of Man to beſtow, an Improvement of their Underſtanding, an innocent Amuſement, or an incentive to ſome moral Virtue.

Were not Men of Abilities thus communicative, their Wiſdom would be in a great Meaſure uſeleſs, and their Experience uninſtructive. There would be no Buſineſs in Solitude, nor proper Relaxations in Buſineſs. By theſe Aſſiſtances, the retired Man lives *in* the World, if not above it: Paſſion is compoſed, Thought hindered from being barren, and the Mind prevented from preying upon it ſelf.

That Eſteem, indeed, which is paid to good Writers, by Poſterity, ſhews the Merit of Perſons who are thus employed. Who does not now more admire *Cicero* as an Author, than as a Conſul of *Rome?* And does not oftner talk of Writers of our *Mother-Country*, who lived in former Ages, than of other particular Perſons among their Contemporaries and Fellow-Subjects.

From what has been ſaid, may appear the Difficulty of commencing Author, and the Benefits which a Community may receive from ſuch Perſons as are inſtrumental in raiſing up a Spirit of Good Senſe, and a Deſire of Knowledge among its Members. For my Part, I ſhall ſpare for no Pains, to make the Thoughts I publiſh, agreeable and uſeful, that thoſe who read them, may at once receive Inſtruction, and Diverſion. Having once for all, confeſſed that theſe Papers will frequently conſiſt of *Collections*, the Reader need not expect any further Acknowledgement of that Sort: My chief Ambition is, to convey Knowledge to thoſe who have not Leiſure to procure it from Variety of Books; and to lay before the Publick, ſuch Hints, that the Learned themſelves may perhaps, by their Means, reflect on what they knew before, and ſometimes meet with an *Original Piece*, in the *Pennſylvania Gazette*. If I do not name my Authors, it is not to rob them of their Reputation, but to give my critical Readers an Occaſion to exert their Judgment upon Stile; but by the By, I would adviſe them, not to be too free in cenſuring theſe Papers, leſt they ſhould attack ſome Speculations, which have received the Approbation of the

beſt

beſt Judges, and their impotent Malice ſhould render them ridiculous.

This I thought proper to mention to Readers of my own Sex: As to the fairer Part of the Creation, I promiſe my ſelf a Kind Reception at their Hands; ſince I propoſe in the Progreſs of theſe Lectures, to point out all thoſe Imperfections that are the Blemiſhes, as well as thoſe Virtues which are the Embelliſhments of the Sex; to furniſh their Breaſts with Knowledge, without fatiguing their tender Spirits in the Attainment of it; ſo as in the End to ſet them upon the Level with the Men in their boaſted Superiority of Reaſon, by diverting their Minds from uſeleſs Trifles, to give ſome finiſhing Touches to thoſe who are already the moſt beautiful Pieces in human Nature.

Before I diſmiſs this Paper, Let me make this Requeſt to the Publick. That they would peruſe theſe Diſcourſes with the ſame Candor and Impartiality, in which they will be compoſed; and I ſhall hope for no other Prepoſſeſſion in Favour of them, then what one would think ſhould be natural to every Reader, a Deſire to be improved and diverted, and a Good-will towards thoſe who are the Inſtruments of obliging him.

I am Yours,

No. 2. *The* PLAIN-DEALER.

By the John *Galley, Capt.* Ball, *from* London, *we have the following Advices.*

LONDON, *Jan.* 29.

His Majeſty's moſt Gracious Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, on Tueſday, Jan. 13, 1729.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great Satisfaction I acquaint you, that we have at length extricated our Selves from the many Difficulties and Inconveniencies, that attended the uncertain State of Affairs in *Europe*, by having concluded an abſolute Peace with the Crown of *Spain*.

This Negociation hath been carried on, and finiſhed, with a perfect Union, Harmony and Fidelity, between Me and My Allies, with no other View but to prevent the Miſeries and Confuſion of a War; which if once kindled in *Europe*, it had been as hard to know the End, as to determine the Succeſs of ſuch a fatal Event.

As this Alliance is built upon the Foundation, and is agreeable to the Purport and Intentions of former Treaties, without any Alterations in the principal Articles, but ſuch as tend to render more effectual, what the contracting Powers in the Quadruple Alliance were before engaged to ſee performed; it is very juſtly to be preſumed, that from this happy Beginning, the great Work of a general Pacification, will ſoon be perfect and complete.

But if, contrary to Expectation, and in Reſentment of the preſent Engagements, any new Troubles, altho' with little Proſpect of Succeſs, ſhould be raiſed in *Europe*, to oppoſe or diſappoint the Execution of them, I am confident I ſhall not want the Support and Aſſiſtance of My Parliament in ſo juſt a Cauſe, which hath the joint Concurrence of ſo many conſiderable Powers, for the Honour and Credit of the preſent Meaſures, and their united Strength in Maintenance of our mutual Stipulations.

In the mean Time, I can aſſure you, that I have made it My firſt Care to conſult the immediate Intereſts of theſe My Kingdoms, preferable to any other Conſideration, and at the Hazard of all other Events.

All former Treaties and Conventions made with *Spain*, in Favour of our Trade and Navigation, are renewed and confirmed; not only a free and uninterrupted Exerciſe of our Commerce for the future, is reſtored, but juſt and ample Reſtitution and Reparation for unlawful Seizures and Depredations, are expreſly ſtipulated and agreed to; in general, all Rights, Privileges, and Poſſeſſions, in any Manner belonging to Me and My Allies, are ſolemnly re-eſtabliſhed, confirmed and guaranteed; and not one Conceſſion is made to the Prejudice of Me or My Subjects.

By this Means a Foundation is laid for removing all former Animoſities and Miſunderſtandings between the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Spain*; and it is not at all to be doubted, but that by a faithful Execution of our reciprocal Engagements, a perfect Friendſhip betwixt the two Nations, united by the common Ties of mutual Intereſt, may be more ſtrongly eſtabliſhed and cemented than ever.

And that my Subjects might reap the earlieſt Fruits of this advantageous Peace, I gave Orders for the immediate Reduction of a great Number of my Land Forces, and for laying up and diſcharging a great Part of my Fleet.

Gentlemen of the Houſe Commons,

This will make a conſiderable Saving in the Expence of the current Year, and I hope it will give a general Satisfaction to my People, as it is a moſt ſenſible Pleaſure to me. The proper Eſtimates ſhall be laid before you, and I make no Doubt but you will grant Me the neceſſary Supplies, and enable Me to make good my Engagements with my Allies, in ſuch Manner as ſhall be moſt effectual for the publick Service, and moſt eaſy to your Fellow-Subjects.

You will ſee by the Accounts, that will be laid before you, the State, Produce, and Application of the Sinking Fund, as far as hath been hitherto directed by Act of Parliament; and you will not fail to take into your Conſideration the further Diſpoſition of the growing Produce. You are the beſt Judges, whether the Circumſtances of the Sinking Fund, and of the National Debt, will as yet admit of giving any Eaſe, where the Duties are moſt grievous. I have the greateſt Regard for the Sinking Fund, and I look with Compaſſion upon the Hardſhips of the poor Artificers and Manufacturers. I leave it to your Determination, what may reaſonably, and with due Caution be done upon this critical Conſideration.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

That we may receive the natural Advantages of our preſent Situation, I muſt in the ſtrongeſt Manner recommend to you a perfect Unanimity among your ſelves; ſuch as may intirely defeat the Hopes of our Enemies both at home and abroad: The groundleſs Inſinuations, Cavils and Clamours of ſome few ill-deſigning Perſons, to ſhake the Steadineſs of thoſe Powers who are already My Allies, or to hinder others from becoming ſo, will by your Unanimity be rendered ineffectual; and I deſire that the Affections of my People may be the Strength of My Government, as their Intereſt hath always been the Rule of My Actions, and the Object of My Wiſhes.

The Humble ADDRESS *of the* Houſe of Commons *to the* KING.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain*, in Parliament aſſembled, return Your Majeſty our moſt humble Thanks for Your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

We cannot omit taking this firſt Opportunity to congratulate Your Majeſty upon your happy Return into theſe Kingdoms: The juſt and prudent Adminiſtration of the Government during Your Majeſty's Abſence by the Queen Your Royal Conſort, ruling by Your Authority, and governing by Your Example, could alone compenſate for the Want of Your Royal Preſence and auſpicious Influence among us.

The welcome News of Your Majeſty's having concluded an abſolute Peace with the Crown of *Spain*, effected by a perfect Union, Harmony and Fidelity between Your Majeſty and Your Allies, filled the Hearts of all Your good People with inexpreſſible Joy and Satisfaction; and we ſhould be wanting in Duty to Your Majeſty, in Juſtice to our ſelves, and not anſwer the Expectations of thoſe we repreſent, if we did not approach Your Majeſty upon this happy Occaſion with Hearts full of Duty and Gratitude, and with the ſtrongeſt Acknowledgments of Your Majeſty's Goodneſs, Wiſdom and Reſolution; Your Wiſdom and Reſolution in not ſuffering Your Self to be diverted by any falſe and malicious Clamours and Inſinuations, from ſteadily purſuing the great and deſirable Work of giving Peace to Your People; Your Goodneſs, in conſulting the immediate Intereſts of theſe Your Kingdoms, preferable to all other Conſiderations, and at the Hazard of all other Events.

This muſt convince the World of Your Majeſty's paternal Care and tender Regard for Your *Britiſh* Dominions, when we ſee all former Treaties made in favour of our Trade and Commerce, and for the Security of the Rights, Privileges,

Privileges and Poſſeſſions belonging to Your Majeſty renewed and confirmed, when we ſee the Crown of *Spain* under new and freſh Obligations to Your Majeſty, not only to permit to Your Subjects a free and uninterupted Exerciſe of their Trade and Commerce for the future, but to make juſt and ample Reſtitution and Reparation for all former unlawful Seizures and Depredations.

The Extenſion of former Engagements without any material Alterations in the principal Articles from the Purport and Intentions of former Treaties, in order to obtain theſe great and truly valuable Advantages, without one Conceſſion made to the Prejudice of Your Majeſty, or Your Subjects, is a Conſideration that to reject had been loſing the faireſt Opportunity to recover the ancient Freedom and Liberty of Trade and Commerce to theſe Kingdoms; and not faithfully to fulfil and execute what is ſtipulated on Your Majeſty's Part to ſecure a reciprocal Performance from Your Majeſty's Allies of the Engagements they have entred into would be abandoning the particular Intereſts and Properties of Your Majeſty's Trading Subjects, and to expoſe the Trade and Commerce of this Nation to all the Hazards and Incertainties which they have ſo long laboured under.

Theſe Bleſſings ſecured to us, will ſufficiently compenſate all Incoveniences that can attend the Performance of Your Majeſty's Engagements: And as it is juſtly to be preſumed that a general Pacification and Tranquility in *Europe* will be the Conſequence of the preſent Treaty, the Proſpect of ſeeing this ſoon complete and perfected adds greatly to our Satisfaction.

But if, contrary to Expectation, and in Reſentment to Your Majeſty's juſt and prudent Meaſures, any new Troubles ſhould be raiſed in *Europe* to oppoſe or diſappoint the Execution of the preſent Engagements, we think ourſelves obliged by the ſtrongeſt Tyes of Duty, Affection and Gratitude, to aſſure Your Majeſty that we will ſtand by and ſupport Your Majeſty againſt all Inſults and Indignities that ſhall be offered to Your Majeſty, and that we will enable You to make good Your Engagements with Your Allies.

The immediate Reduction of ſo conſiderable a Part of Your Forces by Sea and Land, upon the firſt Notice of the Confirmation of the Peace, is another Inſtance of Your Majeſty's Care and Attention to the Eaſe and Welfare of Your People; and the recommending to our Conſideration the State of the Sinking Fund, in ſo gracious and condeſcending a Manner, obliges us to proceed with all poſſible Caution and Prudence in an Affair of that Nicety and Importance, where the earlier Diſcharge of the National Debt on one Hand, and the Hardſhips of the poor Artificers and Manufacturers on the other, require the greateſt Regard, and deſerve the moſt mature Deliberation.

From a due Senſe of theſe many Proofs of Your Majeſty's unwearied Endeavours to conſult the Happineſs of Your People, we think our ſelves obliged to aſſure Your Majeſty, that this Houſe will, by the beſt and moſt eaſy Methods, effectually raiſe the neceſſary Supplies for the Service of the current Year; and by a proper Zeal and Concern for the Honour of Your Majeſty, the publick Tranquility, and the Good of Your People, defeat the vain Expectation of ſuch ill-deſigning Perſons, who may flatter themſelves with the Hopes of being able, by groundleſs Inſinuations, Cavils, and Clamours, to ſhake the Steadineſs of thoſe Powers who are already Allies to Your Majeſty, or to hinder others from becoming ſo.

The humble Addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled. Jan. 13.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, do beg Leave to return the humble Thanks of this Houſe for Your Majeſty's moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne.

We humbly congratulate your Majeſty upon your ſafe and happy Arrival in this Kingdom, and are deeply ſenſible that nothing could in any Degree alleviate the Loſs we muſt ever ſuffer by your Majeſty's Abſence from us, but the prudent aud happy Adminiſtration of the Government by the Queen, in the moſt critical Conjuncture of Affairs, under your Majeſty's Authority, and by your great Example.

We want Words to expreſs our Joy and Gratitude in congratulating your Majeſty on your having concluded an abſolute Peace with the Crown of *Spain*; and when we reflect upon the tender and anxious Concern your Majeſty hath ſhewn during the whole Courſe of the late uncertain State of Affairs in *Europe*, we cannot but look upon this happy Event as a publick Reward from Heaven for your Majeſty's Love of your People.

The earneſt Deſire of your Majeſty to prevent the Miſeries and Confuſion unavoidable in War (the Events of which are far removed from all human Foreſight, even under the Conduct of the greateſt Princes) and at the ſame Time your Steadineſs and Reſolution in continuing the neceſſary Preparations, joined with a perfect Union and mutual Fidelity between your Majeſty and your Allies, have at laſt ſurmounted all Difficulties that ſtood in the Way of our Happineſs.

An Alliance built upon the Foundation of former Treaties, and rendring more effectual what the contracting Powers in the Quadruple Alliance were before obliged to perform; the confirming all former Conventions made with *Spain* in Favour of our Trade; the ſtipulating a juſt and ample Reſtitution and Reparation for unlawful Seizures and Depredations; and in general, the Re-eſtabliſhment and Guaranty of all Rights, Privileges and Poſſeſſions, in any Manner belonging to your Majeſty, or your Allies, without any Conceſſion being made to the Prejudice of your Majeſty, or your Subjects, are Conditions intirely agreeable to the true Intereſt of *Great Britain*, equal even to thoſe we might have expected after a proſperous War, as the Fruits of Victories, if your Majeſty's unwearied Labours for Peace had been unſucceſsful.

We have the greateſt Reaſon to believe, that a general Pacification will be the Conſequence of this happy Beginning; for your Majeſty, having no Ambition but to defend the Honour and Rights of this Nation, to ſee our Trade flouriſh, and to reign over a happy and willing People, is ever averſe to War: And on the other Side, ſo juſt a Cauſe, ſupported by the united Strength of ſo many conſiderable Allies, joined in Intereſt for the Tranquility of *Europe*, will incline other Powers to Peace. This, we hope, will produce an univerſal Approbation of the preſent Engagements. But as your Majeſty's firſt Care hath been to conſult the immediate Intereſts of theſe your Kingdoms, preferable to any other Conſiderations, and at the Hazard of all other Events; if, contrary to Expectation, and in Reſentment of theſe Meaſures, any new Troubles ſhould be raiſed in *Europe*, to oppoſe or diſappoint the Execution of them, the ſame Juſtice, Gratitude and Honour, which have hitherto influenced us, muſt make us exert our ſelves to the utmoſt to ſupport and aſſiſt your Majeſty.

Your Majeſty, by the immediate Reduction of a great Number of your Land Forces, and the laying up a great Part of the Fleet, hath ſhewed how unwilling you were to ſuffer any Time to intervene between the Concluſion of the Peace, and letting your Subjects ſee the happy Effects of it. This layeth the ſtrongeſt Obligation upon us to place the greater Truſt and Confidence in your Majeſty, when we find by Experience that our military Preparations are made only, when the publick Neceſſities call upon your Majeſty to defend your Kingdoms, and are laid aſide the very Inſtant that our Safety will admit of it.

The Unanimity among our ſelves, which your Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to recommend unto us, is one of the leaſt Returns we ought to make for theſe Bleſſings procured for us; your Majeſty hath compleated the Wiſhes of all your good Subjects, and the Deſpair of the bad; you have obviated all the groundleſs Cavils and Clamours which even Malice it ſelf could invent: So that the Inſinuations of any inconſiderable Remnant of Faction, which may be yet in Being, will have as little Appearance of Veracity abroad, as of Duty, Loyalty, or Love of their Country, at home; and will ſerve only to excite us all to act with the greateſt Zeal and Harmony, ſo as to make your Government as eaſy and happy for your Majeſty, as it is for us.

His Majeſty's moſt Gracious Anſwer.

My Lords,

I Thank you for this dutiful and loyal Addreſs. I doubt not but my Subjects will reap great Advantage from the Treaty concluded with Spain; *and a faithful Execution of all that is ſtipulated in their Favour, ſhall be my principal Care; to which nothing will contribute more effectually, than the ſtrong and affectionate Aſſurances you give Me of your Support and Aſſiſtance, in caſe any Powers ſhould, in Reſentment of the Meaſures I have taken, endeavour to raiſe new Troubles.*

London, Jan. 31. It is no longer doubted, but that the Duty on Soap & Candles will be lowered, if not taken off; the Commons having ordered in an Eſtimate of the neat Produce thereof for ſeven Years laſt paſt.

'Tis ſaid, that a Tax will be laid, not only on all Gentlemen keeping Coaches or Chaiſes, but alſo on every Perſon that keeps a Saddle Horſe, and on thoſe that wear Swords, except Gentlemen of the Army, or Navy.

We hear, that in lieu of the Duties on Soap and Candles, an Impoſt of 10 l. per Ann. will be laid on all Noblemens Coaches and Chariots. And 10 s. per Ann. on every Perſon wearing a Sword in Great Britain, the Officers of the Army, Navy and Train'd Bands only excepted.

We hear from Weſtmoreland, That one Mary Denniſon, a Quaker, of Kirby Stephen in the ſaid County, aged 131, is lately dead there. She was very hearty 'till a few Days before her Death, and had her Memory perfect to the laſt.

Rome, Jan. 27. On Sunday Night laſt, there was a great Aſſembly of Nobles at Count Bolognetti's, and among the reſt, was the Chevalier de St. George's eldeſt Son, who danced with ſeveral of the young Ladies. Cardinal Alberoni ſeems to have taken in Dudgeon the Pope's Reprimand for appearing at Church in a Peruque; and ſince he was pleaſed to add to it an Order not to wear that Covering to Court, if he had any Buſineſs there; the old Gentleman is gone out of Town for the Winter, to his Country-Seat at Caſtel Romano, where he may keep his Ears warm, without being an Eye-Sore to his Holineſs or any Body elſe.

New-York, April, 13. We hear his Excellency laſt Night had an Account, by Expreſs from the Eaſt End of Long Iſland, of a Pirate's being on the Coaſt; and this Day his Majeſty's Ship Shoreham ſails to Cruize for her. The ſaid Pirate came up with a New-England Whaling Sloop on Friday Morning laſt, upon which the Men quitted her in two Whale-boats; and receiving only one Volley of ſmall Shot, got clear, and came ſafe aſhore on the Eaſt End of Long Iſland aforeſaid.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York. Inward Entries.

Sloop Gerrit, Phil. Fiol from Madera.

Entred outwards, J. Sutcliff for Antigua, W. Appleby for Bermuda.

Cleared out, J. Buſh to Boſton, L. Ratſey, J. Marſton and J. Stiles to Jamaica, J. Lawrance to St. Thomas, T. Hill, T. Wells, J. Poulton, H. Young to Curacoa.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred inwards.

Sloop Sea-Horſe, S. George Tucker, from Bermuda.
----- Somerſet, Solomon Cropper, from Maryland.
----- Tace, Benjamin Hoskins, from S. Carolina.
----- Charming Sally, Hen. Mac Murron, from Tortuga.
Ship Three Batchelors, William Spafford, from Jamaica.
----- Swift, Robert Parkhouſe, from Briſtol.
----- John Gally, John Ball, from London.

Entred outwards.

Ship Succeſſion, Thomas Hill, for Barbadoes.
Brigt. Henrietta, John Howel, for Jamaica.
Sloop Three Siſters, William Gibbs, for Jamaica.
----- Sea-Horſe, S. George Tucker, for Ditto.

Cleared outwards.

Ship Phenix, Joſeph Piper, to St. Chriſtophers.
----- Diamond, John Hopkins, to Barbadoes.
Brigt. Warren, John Tonge, to Virginia.

Buried in the ſeveral Burying-Grounds of this City in the Week paſt.

Church	1.	Baptiſts	0.		
Quakers	0.	Strangers,	Whites	1.	
Presbyterians	0.		Blacks	0.	

Advertiſements.

Juſt Publiſhed,

ALL the LAWS enacted laſt Seſſion of Aſſembly. Printed and Sold by the Printers hereof, Price *Two Shillings and Six-pence.*

RUN away on the 14th Inſtant, from *Stephen Hollingſworth* of *Philadelphia*, Cordwainer, a Servant Man named *John Talifero*, alias *Luke Cell*, alias *John Dodſon*. He is ſhort and thick, full-fac'd, pale and freckled; has on a ſhort black Wig, an old Hat, a blue Camlet Coat with white Metal Buttons, a reddiſh Camlet Jacket, grey Stockings and old Shoes. He is a great Rambler, a noted Rogue, and pretty well known as ſuch in all the neighbouring Colonies. Whoever ſecures him ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by

Stephen Hollingſworth.

To be SOLD:

A Griſt Mill, (having two Pair of Stones) at *Salisbury* Town upon the Head of *Duck Creek*, in *Kent* County on *Delaware*, diſtant a quarter of a Mile from navigable Water, (accounted 37 Miles from *New-Caſtle*) with about Sixty Acres of Land adjacent to the ſaid Mill, part whereof is clear'd, whereon is an Orchard containing about Sixty good bearing Apple-Trees within Fence. Any Perſon inclin'd to purchaſe, may apply to *William Rawle* in *Philadelphia*, or to *Joſeph Rawle* at the ſaid Town of *Saliſbury*.

AT the Houſe of the Widow *Hoskins* in the Town of *Cheſter*, on the 5th Day of *May* next at Three o' Clock in the Afternoon, will be expos'd to Sale by Publick Vendue, a Plantation on *Brandywine* Creek, formerly taken in Execution by the Sheriff of *Cheſter* County, and ſold for the Payment of a Debt due from *Joſeph Cloud* to *E. Horne*; containing 225 Acres, of which about 40 or 50 Acres are clear'd, whereon is a Dwelling Houſe, Barn and Orchard: The ſaid Plantation lies contiguous to, and on the North Branch of ſaid Creek 230 Perches, which alſo runs through ſaid Land about 100 Perches, whereby it may be accommodated with a conſiderable Quantity of good Meadow. For and in Behalf of *Edward Horne*, by

William Rawle.

A Likely Negroe Woman to be Sold. Enquire at the Widow *Read*'s in *Market-Street*, *Philadelphia*.

AT the Houſe formerly *Thomas Chalkley*'s in *Lætitia* Court, near *Blackhorſe* Alley, are Taught WRITING, ARITHMETICK, with the true Grounds of the FRENCH TONGUE, at *Twenty Shillings* per Quarter, by

THOMAS BALL.

P. S. For the more ſpeedy Inſtruction of his Scholars, he has calculated the following Tables, *viz.* 1. A Table for knowing the Genders of Nouns by their Terminations. 2. A Table for the Forming of Tenſes. 3. A Table of all the irregular Verbs. 4. A Table repreſenting the Terminations of the ſimple Tenſes of Verbs. Which Tables, together with a nice Explanation of all the *French Particles* (now in the Preſs) will be of great Uſe to thoſe who have a Deſire to learn a Language ſo neceſſary and polite.

N. B. His Wife teaches Writing and French. Likewiſe Singing, Playing on the Spinet, Dancing, and all ſorts of Needle-Work are taught by his Siſter lately arrived from *London.*

RUN away from *John Parker*, Joiner, at *William Biles*'s in *Bucks* County, a Servant Man named *Robert Naylor*, aged about 20 Years, of low Stature, freſh Complexion, brown lank Hair, wears an old Felt Hat, a brown Pea-Jacket with braſs Buttons, Indian-dreſs'd Leather Breeches, old pair of dark brown worſted Stockens, a new pair of Shoes. VVhoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have 40 s. Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by *John Parker.*

Philadelphia: Printed by *B. Franklin* and *H. Meredith*, at the New Printing-Office near the Market, where Advertiſements are taken in, and all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper, at *Ten Shillings* a Year.